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U.S. SOFT COAL STRIKE WILL AFFECT THE WORLD Could Bring Real Famines Next Year Production At A Standstill

New York, Nov. 21.

The walk-out of workers in soft coal mines on the termination of contracts is officially regarded as a strike, it was stated here today, but the miners themselves are merely going by the traditional formula of "no contract, no work."

Mr. Julius Krug, who is handling the case for the Government, told Reuter: "We consider this a strike against the Government. Sure we do."

American Government sources in Washington and foreign diplomats in London are following the developments of the coal stoppage with the keenest interest.

The most damaging result will be the eventually decreasing value of foreign countries' small dollar resources and the instability of America's domestic economy.

2. The shortage of coal will be felt through practically all the strata of industry soon and combined with the inevitable cuts in rail traffic, will result in the aggravation and renewal of all kinds of shortages. With price control virtually ended such a situation will almost certainly cause a new rise in prices. Though the demands of John L. Lewis, the President of the Mineworkers' Union, are still secret, it is reasonably expected he is seeking something in the nature of a 50 per cent rise in pay. If this or anything like it is granted it would tend to touch off another

Lewis On Contempt Charge

New York, Nov. 22.

America's vast soft coal industry was completely shutdown except for a few scattered non-Union mines yesterday, and Government lawyers finished drafting contempt citation papers against John L. Lewis for his failure to avert the walkout of 400,000 miners.

Mine after mine in state after state throughout the bituminous region reported the walkout complete.

The citation papers will be presented to the Federal District Court at Washington, and Judge T. Alan Goldsborough then will decide whether or not to ask Mr. Lewis to show cause why he should not be fined or placed in jail.

Judge Goldsborough issued a restraining order last Monday to Mr. Lewis to recall his notice terminating the mines contract with the Government at midnight on Wednesday.

Mr. Lewis ignored the order and went home to bed before any indication of what his action might be.

The walkout even spread in to the anthracite coal fields in Pennsylvania, with 7,500 employees in eight large mines quitting work. The hard coal industry employs 80,000 miners under a separate contract. Associated Press.

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DEMOB. RATE

London, Nov. 21.

Prime Minister Attlee, answering a question in the House of Commons today about the rate of demobilisation in the forces would be 1,855,000—185,000 more than the target announced last February.

Mr. Attlee said the target figures of 1,200,000 was put forward on the basis that certain conditions would have been met in the course of the year. The long delay over facing the British troops had been a long time longer than was expected. Reuter.

Dog Races Tube Train

London, Nov. 22.

A small white terrier with ears flapping wildly and tail aloft raced a Tube train six miles under the streets of London today, then emerged, dirty and panting, to the cheers of passengers.

Where the dog came from, no one knew. A headlight beam spotted it on the tracks. The engineer applied the brakes. The dog put on a burst of speed.

Crowds at 10 stations cheered encouragement and waved umbrellas. Train after train slowed to a crawl in its wake. At Clapham Common, the terrier happened onto the platform.

"The dog and the train made the six miles in 50 minutes—30 more than the trip ordinarily takes," an official said. "Of course the dog was at a disadvantage. He didn't have anything to chase. The engine-driver did." Associated Press.

EXILE CABINET INVITED

Paris, Nov. 22.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization voted to invite the Spanish Republican government-in-exile to send a delegate to the conference now in session.

The Polish delegate proposed that the Republicans be invited to attend as observers. M. Blum, of France, who was elected President of the conference on Wednesday, suggested a formal invitation. Associated Press.

Yugoslav Hint Of Diplomatic Break

London, Nov. 21.

The official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug today declared that Greek "calumnies" against Yugoslavia "threaten to render the pursuit of any kind of diplomatic relations between the two countries impossible."

This followed a statement by the Yugoslav press attache that "the latest outbursts of Greek official quarters" would bring diplomatic relations to an end. Greek sources have accused the Yugoslav officials of aiding and harbouring Greek guerrillas in the border regions.

Yugoslavia withdrew her Minister from Athens some time ago and there is only a Charge d'Affaires there now. In Athens today two newspapers—the Independent Liberal "Eleutherio" and the Communist "Rizospastis"—appeared with blank spaces on their front pages after confiscation of their first editions for defying the Government ban on publication of a communiqué claiming to come from headquarters of the Democratic forces in Northern Greece.

This communiqué denied that Greek rebel forces were armed by foreign countries. General Ventris, the Third Army Corps commander-in-

"Urgent, We Want To Live"

Paris, Nov. 21.

The crashed United States Dakota was found today in the desolate trackless wastes of the Alps near the Franco-Italian frontier.

Milan reports said food had been parachuted to the high-ranking American officers and women who were on board when the plane crash-landed in the mountains two days ago. Crack medical teams are standing by at Grenoble and Turin while ground search parties are now struggling through the deep snow and ice in the rescue.

The Dakota was spotted near the 9,000-foot Montvert above Bardonecchia by an American Army bomber on the frontier. At 2.20 p.m. today, fuller details are expected later when one of the search planes get back to base.

At noon today radio messages received from the wrecked plane said eleven of the passengers were still alive but eight of them were stretcher cases. American Army officers fear that it will be difficult to get the injured out before they succumb to exposure in the sub-zero temperatures, while it is believed that 90 m.p.h. winds will prevent doctors being dropped by parachute.

It is understood there are no helicopters or ski-planes in all Europe powerful enough to reach the heights where the plane is stranded. Reuter.

It Is Urgent
"It is urgent we want to live," said a message heard by both the Lyon and Grenoble radio stations early on Thursday afternoon.

Approximately 30 messages, reporting that the 11 had sighted searching planes, requesting food and warm clothing urgently or described their surroundings, have been heard since Wednesday night. Associated Press.

FIGHT FOR ATS GIRL'S LIFE

Belfast, Nov. 21.

Doctors fighting for the life of 20-year-old A. T. S. Sheila Hadden of Ulster, now lying critically ill from typhoid septicaemia in a Belfast hospital, have received no response yet to broadcast appeal yesterday which might save her life.

"The doctors said this morning that the girl was 'just holding her own and if we could get the drug she would be tremendously reinforced to recover and be good as new.' Hospitals at Leeds and Guildford had no drug available to send this morning. Reuter.

LONGSHOREMEN STOP WORK

San Francisco, Nov. 22.

The CIO Committee for Maritime Unity in the San Francisco Bay area today informed the AFL, Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, that it would disregard picket lines "that may be established on other than Pacific American Shipowners Association vessels, if they are not removed by 7 a.m. on November 22."

At Portland, Oregon, CIO longshoremen crossed MMP picket lines to unload cargo of the Norwegian vessel "Vingnes" from the Philippines, but were persuaded by AFL members not to go ahead with the unloading.

Captain M.D. Macrae of the MMP pleaded with the longshoremen to support his union "until results of the strike settlement is determined on Saturday. The longshoremen left the vessel. Associated Press.

LADY CRIPPS

Nanking, Nov. 22.

Lady Cripps, who is returning to Britain early next week after a six-week tour of China to see how more than \$1,000,000 contributed by British wage-earners, have been spent, said today:

"Our one aim and object is to give relief where it is most needed. We have been very impressed by the way the money has been used and how intently it has been allocated." Asked about her trip to Yenan, Lady Cripps said: "We saw some very constructive work being done there in schools and nurseries and in agriculture, research stations and universities." Reuter.

Ukraine Delegate Wounded

New York, Nov. 22.

Dmitri Manuisky, Soviet Ukraine delegate to the United Nations, termed "political" the shooting on November 21 of a fellow delegate during the hold-up of a delicatessen store.

But Police Commissioner Arthur Waulander called it merely a robbery and said that "it was no political plot."

The victim was Gregory Stadnik, aged 42, Ukrainian delegate, who was entering the store with another Ukrainian, A. D. Viona, just as two bandits were fleeing after a hold-up which netted them \$150. The bandits escaped.

The police said that one of the bandits opened fire with a pistol when the Ukrainians were slow in complying with an order to line up against a showcase. A bullet fractured Stadnik's right thigh bone. His conditions was not serious.

Manuisky told newsmen that he planned to "take action." He declined to elaborate on why he regarded the shooting as a political incident or what he intended to do about it.

(London reports hearing Moscow radio declaring that an attempt was made "on the life" of Stadnik and Viona. The broadcast said that "indignation" has been expressed in United Nations Assembly circles over the fact that "American security organs were unable to safeguard inviolability of delegates."

Meanwhile, Warren Austin, chief of the American delegation to the United Nations, sent a representative to Manuisky to express his regrets over the shooting. Associated Press.

PRICE CONTROLS TO STAY

Canberra, Nov. 22.

The Australian Government recommends that wartime rationing and price controls, including rent and wage ceilings, be continued in 1947.

A bill, embodying the Government's recommendation, was introduced into Parliament by a Labour representative who said that all Parties were agreed that price controls should be retained until supplies overtake demand. Associated Press.

Bevin Better Than Churchill

London, Nov. 22.

Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, Labour (Conventry East), who moved the "rebel" Labour amendment on foreign policy in the House of Commons, told a meeting here today that it was not disloyalty to the Government which had over one hundred Labour members of Parliament abstain last Monday.

"Everyone of us knows that Mr. Bevin's foreign policy is preferable to anything Mr. Winston Churchill would have done," he said. "Mr. Churchill had been in power, we should probably be faced with a war situation in India and Egypt and an unbridgeable gap between the western and eastern powers."

Saying that if arrangements to pool arms with America developed with no corresponding agreement with Russia to balance it, the British Isles would become an American aircraft carrier off the coast of Europe.

Japan A U.S. Colony
Mr. Crossman declared: "It was right to check Russian expansionist tendencies in Eastern Europe and in Persia. But we must also stand up against American economic imperialism in the Far East. What is Japan today but an American colony?"

"It is Socialist Britain's task to speak for the peoples of the world against imperialism, whether it comes from the Right or extreme Left, from America or Russia."

"We cannot consent to the American interpretation of 'free trade' which permits America to export her unemployment to the detriment of other countries; and to use loans as a means of political pressure."

"We shall be weak if we side with either America or Russia. We shall be strong if we remain independent, to cooperate with both and speak for the peoples of the world who want neither American nor Russian Communism." Reuter.

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO SOVIET NOTES

London, Nov. 21.

The texts of two notes addressed by the British Government to the Soviet Government on the Dardanelles following the delivery to Turkey of two Soviet notes on the revision of the Montreux Convention, were published in London tonight.

The first note, dated August 21, sent by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Bevin, to the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in London, recalled the British note of November 23 last year, stating the British Government thought a revision of the Montreux Convention desirable and would be ready to join a conference for a revision of the Convention if the Soviet or Turkish Governments desired to call such a meeting.

The note added His Majesty's Government "have consequently given careful consideration" to the proposals which the Soviet Government have now put forward for a new regime which they consider should be established in the Straits.

The note added: "Before, however, they comment on the proposals put forward by the Soviet Government, His Majesty's Government wish to point out that the agreement reached regarding this question at the Potsdam conference as recorded in Section 16 of the protocol of the conference was that as the next step the matter should be subjected to direct conversations between each of the three Governments and the Turkish Government."

Not Agreed

"It was not, as is suggested in the second paragraph of the note under reply, agreed at the Potsdam conference that the matter should be the subject of direct negotiations between each of the three powers and the Turkish Government."

"As regards the proposals now put forward by the Soviet Government, His Majesty's Government note that there is no mention in these proposals of the United Nations."

"His Majesty's Government desire to place it on record that in these proposals any modification of the Montreux Convention should be consistent with the purpose and principles of the United Nations."

No Comment

"Subject to this His Majesty's Government wish to offer no comment at the present stage upon the first three proposals made by the Soviet Government. As regards the fourth proposal, however, His Majesty's Government would point out that it has for long been internationally recognized that the regime of the Straits is the concern of the other states besides the Black Sea powers."

"His Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, agree with the Soviet view that the future regime should be the concern of the Black Sea powers and Turkey alone."

"As regards the fifth proposal that Turkey and the Soviet Union should organise the defence of the Straits by joint means, His Majesty's Government consider that Turkey as the territorial power concerned should be the sole authority."

French Plan For Big Five Meeting

(By Paul Scott Rankine)

New York, Nov. 21.

The French delegation is considering convening a meeting of the heads of the Big Five delegations to draft a compromise plan for a settlement of differences between the Big Five on disarmament and troop census proposals, I learn today.

Following up today's exchanges between M. Molotov and Mr. Bevin, the French member of the Military Staff Committee told Reuter that the French delegation is working upon a plan whereby:

1. The General Assembly would go ahead with the collection of information regarding troops stationed outside their frontiers by the great powers as suggested by Mr. Molotov.

2. The General Assembly would pledge itself to discuss the whole question of disarmament, including that of home forces maintained within the frontiers of each member of the United Nations.

The spokesman emphasised that until the United Nations and Security Council are strong enough to insure world collective security, the most important thing was to preserve the balance between the great powers, upon which the present security rested and especially the balance existing between strategic positions held beyond national frontiers.

U.S. Optimism

In relation to "forces overseas," this meant that the forces of one great power would be evacuated in proportion as the forces of another great power were evacuated.

In United States delegation circles, an optimistic view was expressed, there was a unanimous agreement between the Big Five on the troops census question, although the question of linking this question with the larger one of disarmament as suggested by Mr. Bevin had not yet been considered by the United States delegation.

The United States delegates continued to stress that information regarding forces maintained by each of the great powers at home should be included in any census. Mr. Bevin's point that Hitler, while he was planning world conquest, had no troops on foreign soil, was a "great hit" with many American observers.

Object To Hold-Up
Incorporating their point of view, an amendment has been drafted by the United States technical staff, but not yet considered by the delegation as a whole.

Sir Krishna Menon, of India, commented along the same lines as the French proposal, declaring: "We see no objection to the United Nations disclosing information regarding the troops they have at home, but we do not think this matter should be held up for the disarmament question." Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Pressure remains high over China. Depressions are passing eastward across Manchuria and Japan.

Today's forecast: Light or moderate winds from an easterly quarter; continuing fair.

Yesterday's weather:—
Maximum: 80 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 68.5 deg. Fah.
Max. Rel. Humidity: 93%
Sunshine: 9.6 hours.
Rainfall: Nil.

"PINEAPPLE"

The crisis for sending threatening letters, which started with the goldsmiths, has now reached the stage where individuals who show signs of wealth are being intimidated.

A certain well-to-do contractor who held a large party on the marriage of his son on Sunday last has now received a letter demanding \$1,000. In the event of his failing to pay this amount, he will receive a "pineapple," says the letter.

Britain's 8th Day Of Rain

London, Nov. 22.

After a night of thunderstorms, hail, sleet, driving rain and gales—the eighth successive day when there has been general rain over Britain—many rivers were rising fast and bursting their banks to add to the already serious flooding in many parts of the country.

The greater part of southern England has already had in the past week more rain than usually falls during the whole of November and more is forecast.

Shakespeare's Avon is six feet above its normal summer level and has submerged acres of orchards and the fruit growing district of Worcestershire, while the River, Nene in Northamptonshire, three feet above normal, has flooded hundreds of acres of meadow and pasture land.

Spasmodic flooding is reported from the Thames Valley where the river has burst its banks near Windsor and flooded some land on the Royal estate. Thames Conservancy Board officials are confident, however, that there will be no serious flooding—unless there is more rain.

Heavy seas lashed by sixty mile an hour gales pounded the southern coasts of Britain yesterday. Reuter.

Fleet Club Beggars

GERALD GOFF:
Landlords

Sir—Before the new ordinance for increasing house rents is passed, I have to draw the attention of Legislative Council members to the fact that most of the loyal people who left the colony during the occupation, came back from various parts of China after Oct. 31, 1945.

Upon return to the colony, they could not get back their old premises as they had lost the proofrent receipts) or the houses concerned had been damaged or destroyed, and so

Hawker Incident

anything, and the foreign press tries to pass matters by, as all China's well-wishers wish her the best of luck. Now that some Chinese readers seem to think that even with this friendly attitude Britain is an Imperialist nation, I feel that some facts must be brought to the limelight. China starts to formulate a foreign policy which absolutely prohibit foreign firms to operate freely. Has there been any similar law in any part of the British Empire affecting Chinese firms? Chinese when they enter any part of the British Empire submit their passports to the authorities of the Empire when they go into China, have their passports inspected at every place they pass through. Chinese have purchased properties in many parts of the British Empire without any trouble. China does not allow any foreigners to own and build. Why? I have facts and figures of Chinese officials and Government organizations have treasured and taken

I do not say that foreigners are beyond criticism, far in all communities there are a few delinquents, but the prejudice of the Chinese is hard to overcome.

A FRIEND.

Answer To A Correspondent

C.A.B.—The name is included in a supplementary list that has not yet been issued.

in the morning and ten minutes in the afternoon, with three quarters of an hour or an hour at noon. As far as witness knew, POWs were never given ten minutes rest in each hour. There was a difference in rations issued to Japanese and to POWs.

When protests made by POW medical men were ignored, this may have led to work in that day. When POWs were beaten

Complainant said that he had been tortured by having the chains and wire binding him twisted until he consented to affix his thumb-print to the ransom note.

Store, No. 59, Belcher's Street, was fined \$50 for sale of a cake of Life Buoy soap at \$1.20. The official price was 65 cents.

The case against Yam Kail-wa, of the Luen Wah Company, No. 204, Queen's Road Central, was adjourned for a week, when defendant failed to appear in Court. Defendant was summoned for selling a tube of Kolyons tooth paste at \$2.50, the official price being \$1.90.

The following is the program of the usual Sunday program of the station:

7:00 a.m. - 7:30 a.m. - 7:45 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. - 8:15 a.m. - 8:30 a.m. - 8:45 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. - 9:15 a.m. - 9:30 a.m. - 9:45 a.m. - 10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. - 11:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m. - 11:45 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. - 12:15 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. - 12:45 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - 1:15 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 1:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - 2:15 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 3:45 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - 4:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 5:15 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. - 5:45 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. - 6:15 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - 6:45 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. - 7:15 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. - 7:45 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - 8:15 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - 8:45 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - 9:15 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. - 9:45 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - 10:15 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - 10:45 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - 11:15 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - 11:45 p.m. - 12:00 a.m. - 12:15 a.m. - 12:30 a.m. - 12:45 a.m. - 1:00 a.m. - 1:15 a.m. - 1:30 a.m. - 1:45 a.m. - 2:00 a.m. - 2:15 a.m. - 2:30 a.m. - 2:45 a.m. - 3:00 a.m. - 3:15 a.m. - 3:30 a.m. - 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**"WAR CRIMES"
CANTEN**

A welcome innovation in the shape of a NAATF Mobile Canteen has been introduced for the benefit of those attending war crimes trials at East Point, London.

The Mobile Canteen has prepared to call at the war crimes courts during the morning hours at 11.30 a.m. to serve tea and drinks.

There are many imitations.

BUT ONLY ONE

AERTEX

UNDERWEAR · SHIRTS · BLOUSES

look for this label

MADE IN ENGLAND

Callaghan Clothing Co. Ltd.
117-42a Tottenham Court Road
London W.1P

SHULTON INC.
Plans for opening up branch factories in the Far East form part of a programme for launching the products of Shulton Inc. in the Pacific area, is disclosed by Mr. Hugh Osborn, Far East Manager.

Sgt. Major Kawamoto Kaname, sentenced to death for the murder and ill-treatment of Prisoners-of-War, was hanged at Stanley Prison yesterday morning.

At the inquest held later in the day at Central Magistracy, Mr. F. X. d'Almada sat as Coroner.

Mr. A. Jillett, Chief Officer at the prison, stated that deceased was hanged at 7 a.m. in the presence of Major Ormsby and Dr. A. H. Barwell.

A verdict of death by judicial hanging was returned.

Lin Shu-ching, of the 184-10 Store, No. 6, Matheson Street, was summoned for sale of half a pound of sweets at \$1.50, the controlled price being \$1.50 per pound. Defendant was fined \$25.

Wong Kong, of the Tak Shing Store, No. 53, Wanchai Road, was fined \$20 for sale of a tin of evaporated milk at \$1.00. The official price was 80 cents.

Defendant stated he obtained the milk from poor people who did not need milk and exchanged it for rice. He took the milk at 90 cents and made a profit of 10 cents.

Colt at the Hong Kong Hotel 4 a.m.

The marriage will unite two of the most prominent families in Hong Kong. Dr. Arthur Wood, Past President of the Hong Kong Rotary Club; and Dr. C. T. W. Tather of the groom, is District Governor of Rotary International.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WEDDING OF THE DAUGHTER OF THE HONG KONG ROTARY CLUB whose members are expected to be present at the ceremony block. It is the first Rotary wedding of the post-war period.

SHULTON INC.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed the Hon. Dr. Arthur Morse, C.B.E., LL.D., to act as Treasurer of the Hongkong University, with effect from the 1st of April.

punished by the Japanese could not resist. When water was allowed to drip on the carbide, great pain was caused to Barrett. Witness was about 10 to 15 feet away at the time, but did not interfere for the simple reason that he was not a POW. No special investigation was carried out by the POW Commanders to ascertain why Barrett was beaten. Witness did not know what Purnio carried or stick about because there were a lot of tables. Hearing was then adjourned until 10 a.m. today as one of the members of the Court had to attend an inquest in the afternoon.

A welcome innovation, in the shape of a NAAFT Mobile Center, has been introduced for the benefit of those attending the annual trials at East Point today.

The Mobile Center has been changed to cater to the war crimes cases during the morning sessions at 11.30 a.m. to serve tea and drinks.

Four
ROSES

★

**OBTAINABLE
EVERYWHERE**

★

**L. HONDON
& COMPANY**

French Bank Bldg.
TEL. 30400

China Light Statement Of Accounts

The statement of accounts of the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., to be presented at the annual meeting on Dec. 14, shows that net profit for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, after allowing for depreciation was \$1,241,355.19. This, together with the balance of \$93,207.91, brought forward from the previous year, has been credited to Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, and carried to the Balance Sheet as at Sept. 30, 1941.

The net profit for the three months ended Dec. 31, 1941, after allowing for depreciation, was \$200,213.63 which, with \$1,334,463.10 brought forward as above, has been credited to the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account, resulting in a debit balance of \$1,421,061.62 to be carried to the Balance Sheet as at August 31, 1945.

The sum of \$5,400,080.75 representing estimated War Losses based on book values as at Aug. 31, 1945, and including provision for rehabilitation costs, has been charged to the War Losses Account, and appears on the Balance Sheet as at Aug. 31, 1945.

NEW CHINESE BANK

A branch in Hong Kong of the National Commercial Bank is to open for business on Monday at 10, Queen's Road Central.

Established in 1907, the National Commercial Bank has branches in every important city in Central and North China.

The Bank issued its own bank-notes before 1935 and is one of the best known commercial banks in China.

The Board of Directors is composed of well known financiers and business men of Shanghai. Its Chairman, Mr. C. M. Shu, is also Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, Director of the Shanghai Bankers' Association and Director of the Central Bank of China.

The Manager of the Hong Kong Branch, Mr. Clement Y. Yeh, is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was at one time Professor of Economics at the Central University, Chiao Tung University and Fudan University. He also serves at present as Financial Adviser to the Bureau of Public Utilities of the Shanghai Municipality.

Mr. T. Y. Hsia, Sub-Manager of the Hong Kong Branch, is Sub-Manager of the Head Office in Shanghai and concurrently, Manager of its Foreign Department.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Departures for Shanghai yesterday by "Wing Sun" included Messrs. A. L. Davis, A. B. Anderson, T. H. Hargrave, W. D. Murray, J. H. Gray, L. H. Hargrave, W. P. Ho, H. P. Wu, T. C. Chong, G. L. Chui, Chan Watt Yoon, Chan Hui-yang, Leung Kwok-kang and Lo Chi-yang. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dixon, Mrs. R. Landan, Mrs. M. Horman, Mrs. L. V. Rose and Mrs. Cheung Kwai-ching, and Miss L. V. Lopez.

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include Mr. Wing Li, Air Vice-Marshal Nutting, C. C. Chapman, John Muller, Roy C. Farrell, H. Hofstad and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Macintosh.

Latest departures from the Peninsula include J. L. Murray, J. R. Smith and E. A. Richards.

HONG KONG GIRLS TO BE AIR HOSTESSES

(By Margaret Bradbury)

More than forty young women between the ages of 18 and 25 who are now living in Hong Kong want to become full time air hostesses. Applications for this job have been received during the last few days by the Cathay Pacific Air Line which is shortly to start a new series of civil airline flights between Hong Kong and cities in the East.

Most of the girls are stenographers and office workers, but a few are financially independent. Their stated qualifications are that they speak English and Chinese plus in some cases another language, and they hold British passports.

A representative of Cathay Pacific told me yesterday: "So far we have engaged two air hostesses in Hong Kong this week—or stewardesses as we prefer to call them. They will first receive oral training for the job and then make trial trips on our aircraft probably between Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok and Singapore. In turn they will eventually train other hostesses whom we decide to employ."

The first step in the training of the stewardesses will be to familiarise them with certain simple parts of the mechanism of a Dakota aircraft, in which they will be flying. Lectures on the comfort of passengers will follow. The Cathay Pacific representative said yesterday, "We have in mind a summer and winter 'uniform' for our stewardesses."

"The summer costume will be a dress of light coloured Australian worsted material, and style will be neat and well fitting with button up front, reverses and small black Peter Pan collar. For winter months they will wear a single-breasted tunic and skirt made of brown gabardine.

Instructions

A list of instructions have been prepared by Cathay Pacific for the guidance of would-be air stewardesses who "make the grade." This is it:

1. As an air stewardess you will be part of our "stewardess" for the Company, future passengers will depend upon your efficiency.

2. The Captain of the aircraft is in sole command and you will carry out his instructions to the letter.

3. It will be your duty to look after the passengers' comfort and well-being from the time you first meet them until they are out of your sight.

4. Some of your passengers may never have travelled by air before, and naturally are a little nervous. You can dispel that by giving them confidence in yourself, the aircraft and crew.

5. Assist passengers in every way possible. Nothing is too much trouble and if you don't know, find out. Don't make up any answers.

6. Help the passengers with baggage, they are always frightened of losing it.

7. Get to know the custom regulations on the different countries you will be flying through. Do not look upon each passenger as a potential smuggler, have them ready with their passports, inoculation certificates and any other documents that that are necessary.

8. On receiving instructions that the aircraft is due to take off call all your passengers together. Make sure you have all of them together before you take them to the aircraft.

9. Make passengers as comfortable as possible. If cold turn on the heat, distribute blankets. Take around the magazines, periodicals, papers and games.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS

(By Luis Chan)

An exhibition of recent paintings by Mr. Chao Shao-on is being held on the 6th floor of Asia Life Building under the auspices of the Hong Kong Working Artists' Guild till Sunday. It affords a contrast to the work of Mr. Kwan Shan-yuet whose one-man show, it will be recalled, was recently held at St. John's Cathedral in that whereas the latter consisted mainly of small sized paintings, the present show consists generally of immense ones. Whereas Mr. Kwan's work is more naturally realised—like a western painting, Mr. Chao's work has retained the true atmosphere of a Chinese traditional landscape with his personal outlook—one which is far from being conventional.

In the main, there is a predominance of rhythmic vitality in his work and, as the principles of Chinese painting have laid it down, rhythmic vitality is the result of appropriate brush structure of the subject represented.

Among the exhibits in which such rhythmic vitality is more apparent are his series of landscapes of the Omei Mountain. Of historical interest may be mentioned his representation of Buddhism by means of a halo behind the peak of the Omei Mountain.

Perhaps the most superb painting is "Reflection of Sails in the Kweilin River" in which the calmness of the scene is expressed by the stillness of the mirroring water, while in his "Elephant Hill" the composition is extraordinarily fine.

Among the landscapes which convey excellent effects are "Chungking in Mist", "Smoke and Snow in the Omei Mountain", and "Cloud and Water in the Omei Mountain".

There is much to be said about the composition of some of his large sized landscapes which would appear loose and lack an appropriate centre of interest. "The Flowery Bridge", however, is an exception.

Among other things, one laments that the artist should have neglected his insect studies in which he usually excels and which one would generally find and admire on his previous exhibitions. Perhaps the war has been the cause of his negligence in this respect. It is to be hoped, however, that the artist has not overlooked this and will try to make good his shortcomings in the future.

The first meeting of the Council of the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 5.30 p.m., at Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Building, 1st.

At the meeting, it is hoped, to show two films, the first, a mass radiography unit, in operation, and the second, rehabilitation of tuberculous patients.

Gunman Gets 14 Years Hard

A sentence of 14 years' hard labour was imposed by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday on Chau Man who had earlier pleaded guilty to an armed robbery, shooting with intent to resist arrest and possession of a revolver and 13 rounds of ammunition.

According to Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, accused was one of two armed robbers who robbed a woman on the staircase of a house in Wanchai on Aug. 24. A Chinese constable who fired two shots at him but missed. A Chinese constable was fired-upon twice by the accused.

Pleading guilty to an armed robbery in Shaokou on June 3, Wan Pak-shing was sentenced to 10 years' hard labour.

13 REVOLVERS CONFISCATED

Brought before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the completion of the October Criminal Sessions yesterday for sentence, eight Chinese, who had earlier pleaded guilty to possession of arms and ammunition, were sentenced to four years' hard labour each.

They were Cheng Choi, Tsang Fuk, Wong Ping-yin, Mok Shu, Lai Ping, Fung Kwong, Teoi Chin and Siu Wa.

For a similar offense Wong Kwong was sentenced to three years' hard labour. Tsang Kong, Chung Yuen (woman), Cheung Kwong and Cheung Pak, who pleaded not guilty to similar offenses, were discharged.

A total of 13 revolvers and 101 rounds of ammunition were ordered by Sir Henry to be confiscated.

Money Mart

Gold was down six points from the previous day's close as it opened yesterday morning at \$324 a tael. Fluctuation was violent and unabated the whole day, the price dropping as low as \$313 and rising as high as \$329, and at the close it was \$319.

Plastres dropped yesterday as the market opened at \$13.20 per 100 Plastres, as against \$13.75 at the previous day's close. Highest and lowest quotations of the day were \$13.50 and \$12.00, respectively. Closing rate was \$13.27.

Chinese National Currency opened at 844 cents for futures and \$1.14 for spot. (For C.N. \$1,000). The former dropped to 844 cents at the close, but the latter remained unchanged.

U.S. dollars at \$47.70, Sterling at \$15.50 and Australian pounds at \$12.55, all buyers, were unchanged.

Pleading guilty to snatching a handbag from a European lady, Mrs. M. Campbell, in Tak Shing Street, on Nov. 21, Chan Kwai, unemployed, was sentenced by the Magistrate at Kowloon Court yesterday to six months' hard labour and six strokes of the cane. He was chased and caught by a Chinese civilian, Lo Lai-ming, and a constable.

Floor, at which it is hoped, to show two films, the first, a mass radiography unit, in operation, and the second, rehabilitation of tuberculous patients.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTICE

Sale of Unservicable Lighters.

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Transport it is hereby notified that sealed tenders, in triplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tenders for Purchase of Unservicable Steel Dumb Lighters: 'Cottonlight' and 'Runninglight'", will be received at the Harbour Office until noon on Friday the 13th December, 1946.

2. The lighters will be sold as they lie at Baileys Yard, Kowloon, and arrangements to view should be made direct with the Superintendent Engineer, Government Shipyard, Yau-mat (Telephone No. 589560).

3. The approximate dimensions are as follows:—

Length: 14½"
Breadth: 34"
Depth: 12"
Flat bottom, two holds, mast and hand-windlass. Capacity 1000 tons.

4. The Ministry of Transport does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

J. JOLLY,
Harbour Master.

Hongkong, 22nd Nov., 1946.

HONG KONG GOVERNMENT

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

Tenders for Laundry Service.

It is hereby notified that tenders for laundry services for all hospitals under this department are invited.

Full particulars and procedure for tendering were published in the Government Gazette of 16th November, 1946, Notification No. 8339, or can be obtained from the Secretary, Medical Department, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, First Floor.

DR. P. S. SELWYN-CLARKE.

November 21st 1946.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT HONG KONG

It is intended to reopen Queen's College in temporary buildings at 26, Kennedy Road. Applications are invited for possible vacancies in Classes 3 and 2. Entry Forms may be obtained at 26, Kennedy Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on weekdays, (Saturdays excepted), up to and including Friday 6th December 1946.

T. R. ROWELL,
Director of Education.

21st November, 1946.

DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS MATERIALS.

The Commonwealth Disposals Commission in Australia is conducting sales by auction of large quantities of surplus materials at Lae, New Guinea and Rabaul, New Britain, from November 21 to November 30. Equipment includes mining, dredging and construction equipment, machine tools, road and earth-moving equipment, docks, small craft and 1800 vehicles. For further details cable Disposals, Melbourne, or Disposals, Lae, New Guinea.

NOTICE AND WARNING

It is hereby notified that the posting of bills or other materials of an advertising nature on military property is strictly prohibited by the War Department. All persons who have bills or advertisements posted on military property are hereby warned that they should have same removed therefrom by 1st December, 1946, failing which they will be liable to prosecution by the War Department.

LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers, Surveyors
and Appraisers.
Trade and Residence.
Telephone No. 30254.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 12TH DECEMBER, 1946 at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 31ST DECEMBER 1941, and for the period from the 1ST JANUARY 1942 to the 31ST DECEMBER 1945.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 28TH NOVEMBER to the 12TH DECEMBER 1946, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Agents,
THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1946.

THE HONGKONG ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The next Council Meeting of The Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association will be held on Wednesday, 27th November 1946, at 6.30 P.M., at the Medical Headquarters, Hong Kong Shanghai Bank Building.

All members are kindly requested to attend.

T. P. WU,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

Members of the above Club who have returned to the Colony are requested to notify the Treasurers of the date of their return, if they wish to continue their membership. This can be done by completing a form which is available in the Treasurers' office.

Percy Smith & Co.
Treasurers,
Windsor House,
2nd floor,
Hongkong.

Service Auction Rooms

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc.
Basement, French Bank Bldg.
A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneers.
Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property, to sell by Public Auction

on TUESDAY, the 26th NOVEMBER, 1946, commencing at 10 a.m.,

at the SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, FRENCH BANK BUILDING, BASEMENT,

245 LOTS OF VALUABLE GOODS, comprising:

Tin Ingots & Tin Plates, Pressing Machines, Motors & Engines, Power Pumps, Machine Bases, Motor Engine Accessories, Hammers & Chisels, Bolts & Nuts, Iron Chains, Plates, Pipes, Wheels, Brackets, etc. Fly Wheels, Crank Shafts, Electric Starters, Generators, Mild Steel Sheets, Lead Slabs, Galvanized Iron Wire, Water Pipe Connection Clamps, Valves & Switches, Fire Extinguishers, Chemicals, Pumice Stone, Oil, Brass Floating Discs & Cylinders, Pellets, Canvas Belting, Etc., Etc.

The above-mentioned articles will be open for inspection at Sul Bun Fong No. 3-B Godown, West Point, on the 28th & 29th November, 1946, between 10 a.m. and Noon, and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. Inspection Permits will be issued by the Undersigned, at the Service Auction Rooms, French Bank Building, Basement.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong British Military Administration Gazette Notification No. 22.

A.E.B. DE SOUSA,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 23rd Nov., 1946.

CHINESE CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

No. 1162 (Translation)

In continuation of Chinese Customs Notification No. 1161: notifying the instructions promulgated by the Government concerning the introduction of Import Licences to cover all imports into China with effect from the 17th November 1946:

The Public is hereby notified that as a measure of relief to merchants during the period prior to the registration of Arms and the receipt of the necessary Licences, the following temporary procedure is being introduced, to be operative from 25th November to the 31st December, 1946. During this interim period only the following categories of goods will be allowed importation into China under temporary Licences, provided that the value of each import application does not exceed the value applicable to each category shown hereunder. However, the right is reserved to refuse such applications when it is considered that the above privilege is being abused.

Category 1: Import Tariff Nos.

482, 130, 603 (a) and (b), 670, 71, 425 to 439, 441 to 449, 451, 453, 454, 455, to 460, 463, 465 to 480, 520 (a) and (b), 108, 109, 521, 498, 644 (a), (c) and (d), 98, 529 (a) and (b), 563, 49, 541, 534 (a) and (b), 539, 461, 464, 481, 663, 510, 511, 112, 113, 114 (a) and (b), 274, 629 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), 542, 630, 263 (bicycles and parts thereof), 543, 262, 103, 76 (a), (b) and (c), 672 (Dextrin) 483 to 497, 502 to 518, 263 (a), (b) and (c), 264, 265, 620, 636 (a) and (b), 254, 285, 288, 104, 105, 266 (a), (b), (c) and (d), 267, 268, 640, 522, to 528, 642, 125 (b), 106, 365, 601, 462, 672 (Ivory nuts for making buttons), 594, 564, 666, 372, 373, 323, 324, 325, 396, 256 (motor cycles and parts and accessories thereof), 269 (a) and (b), 644 (a) and (b), 326, 531, 533, 146, 617, 561, 256 (c) (motor vehicle parts and accessories for replacement purposes only), 381 (a) and (b), 605, 559, 558 (a), (b) and (c), 401, 536, 260, 139, 672 (Silkworm eggs), 599 (a), 664 (b), 606, 271 (b), 272 (a) and (b), 537 (a) and (b), 73, 103, 251, 536 to 540, 601 (b), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l), 124, 127, 123, 119, 122, and materials for use in manufacturing purposes and parts specially required for repairs and replacement purposes.

N.O.P.F. in Category 2 and 3, and also not provided for under Import Tariff Nos. 244, 245 (a) and (b), 246, 247, 252, 255 (steamers complete and parts or materials thereof, N.O.P.F.), 248, 181, 188, 257 (a), (b), and (c), 558 and 249: Hkgs. \$2,000.

Category 2: Import Tariff Nos. 618, 147 to 180, 182 to 187, 189 to 214, 216 to 225, 227 to 239, 240, 545 to 556, 558 to 560, 580 to 587, 589, 590, 681, 613, 243, 273 (a) and (b), 600 (a) to (h): Hkgs. \$4,000.

Category 3: Import Tariff Nos. 440, 450, 357, 334 (a) and (b), 305, 338, 342, 358: Hkgs. \$6,000.

The entry of all other goods and the aforesaid goods in excess of the stipulated values will not be permitted unless covered by import licence. Merchants wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing privilege should apply for temporary licences to the Head Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Marina House, Hongkong, prior to shipment.

Further particulars concerning the Revised Temporary Foreign Trade Regulations and the Articles under their respective schedule annexed thereto will be posted at the Head Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Hongkong, for the information of the public.

(G. N. GAWLER)
Commissioner of Customs,
Kowloon and District.

Kowloon Customs Office,
Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1946.

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PERSONAL

J. E. WEINGARTNER, Marine Engineer of Calcutta, India: Last heard of at Hongkong, November 1941. Will anyone having any subsequent information of him, please communicate with Box No. 289 "China Mail".

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YOUNG ENGLISHMAN with office and clerical experience due for demob, would like permanent post in Hong Kong or elsewhere. Apply Box 238 "China Mail".

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WILL pay reasonable price for late model LEICA camera. Write Box 236 "China Mail".

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The highest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

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Chinese Optical Co.
OPTICIAN
67 QUEEN'S ROAD C.

Bona fide passengers will be allowed to import without Import Licence in their personal luggage unused goods which are not for sale, provided the value thereof does not exceed Hkgs. \$200.00, excepting prohibited goods under Schedule IV and temporarily suspended goods under Schedule III B.

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All firms wishing to obtain licences other than temporary licences must first register either direct with the Chief Secretary of the Board for the Temporary Regulation of Imports, 15 The Bund, Shanghai, or through the Head Office of the Kowloon Customs, Hong Kong. When such registrations have been accepted, firms must then submit their applications for licences for the approval of the Board.

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FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC.

FEATI.

MANILA, PHILIPPINES HONG KONG

to
Manila-Shanghai-Bangkok-Calcutta
by
C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINE PLANE

FARE: Hong Kong-Manila HK\$ 600.—
Hong Kong-Shanghai HK\$ 550.—
Hong Kong-Bangkok HK\$ 700.—
Hong Kong-Calcutta HK\$1160.—

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HONGKONG-MANILA Tuesday 26th Nov.
HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO
via Manila Tuesday, 26th Nov.
HONGKONG-BANGKOK Wednesday 27th Nov.
HONGKONG-CALCUTTA Wednesday 27th Nov.

Agents:

HONG KONG CANTON EXPORT CO., LTD.
8rd floor, French Bank Building, Telephone No. 28600
Kowloon Office:
Peninsula Hotel Arcade Tel. 58440.

FEATI

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

Hong Kong to San Francisco

by

C-54 "SKYMASTER" 4 ENGINE PLANE

TUESDAY, 26th November, 1946.

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RE-HOUSING LAG

Government's latest statement on housing is no more satisfactory than its predecessors. That private enterprise has carried out a considerable amount of repair work has been apparent to the most casual observer, and doubtless the process will continue. The fact remains that progress in rehabilitation, lags lamentably behind the urgent need. A large proportion of the repair and re-statement of buildings has been done at the private expense of the incoming tenant, or by large firms for the accommodation of members of their staffs. Towards bridging the gap between the supply and the heaviest demand, meeting the requirements of the man who cannot afford to pay large sums for repairs—even if premises were available, it has contributed relatively little. In the last four months, the shortage of European-type housing has become more and more acute, a fact to which the arrival shortly of H.M.S. Victorious and other repair ships will lend emphasis. Some relief has been forthcoming by the action of the military authorities in surrendering for civilian use some of the large properties which they had been occupying in Kowloon. But to this, the pressure of the real fact might have impressed itself more effectively upon the official consciousness. Further buildings are to be released to meet some of the requirements of the passengers in Victorious, but all such provision as these are but temporary and palliative. Few people would have the herding of families into single rooms in boarding-houses or residential hotels represents any solution of the accommodation problem. The cost in relation to the amenities and service offered almost is fantastically out of proportion, and for those who are not Government servants and are required to meet the bill themselves, the economic burden is severe. The strain is particularly heavy for those with families, and it is of a double nature. With vivid memories of internment at Stanley, some of them find themselves thrust back upon almost parallel conditions, no home, overcrowded, deprived of privacy and of hope of normal family life. To such as these, the sacrifices they are called upon to make in order to meet the monthly bill are less devastating than the discouragement of a bleak Government statement which reveals no shift from the spirit of laissez-faire. Were there genuine prospect of relief within reasonable time, the discomfort and inconvenience could be light,ly dismissed, but as things are they are apparently doomed to put up with these conditions indefinitely. Government has pleaded in extenuation of its failure to force the pace of re-housing (while admitting that few building materials are now in short supply in the Colony) that there has been a singular lack of response to offers to cooperate with property owners in re-building plans. The invitations have, however, been so vaguely worded (doubtless in line with the refusal to accept financial commitments) as to contain no inducement whatever to seek enlightenment on what really is in Government's mind. The landlord-advised that Government was prepared to reinstate his property, and render him the account, probably reasoned, not without excellent cause, that he could do the job much more cheaply himself. If Government expected him to infer that the official intention was to undertake the reconstruction on accommodating terms, why was it not so stated? There is, it is true, one faintly more constructive promise in the Government's statement. Fourteen months after the re-occupation, it proposes to enquire from the owners of certain destroyed properties as to what their intentions are in the matter of re-building. "If it transpires that an owner has no plans, Government will consider whether the land should be resumed and sold under a new building covenant." Why we should have had to wait till now for the initiation of a survey of this nature, it would perhaps be unkind to enquire, but

Choice Of A Site

Preliminary work on the laying out of a larger airfield was authorized soon after the re-occupation by British forces, the first units of which were R.A.F. construction elements. A site was selected in the Pingshan Valley in the Lensed Territory, but work was suspended when it appeared doubtful whether landing strips in this locality would conform to international standards for civil aviation. In February last a mission headed by Air Commodore Duxley, president of the Airfield Board reported adversely on the Pingshan site. Various alternatives have since been considered, including the levelling of Stonecutters' Island, but expert opinion now favours the construction of an entirely new airport, with two 3,000-yard runways, in the vicinity of Deep Bay. This project would only require the expropriation of a few farmers' families, most of whom would probably be employed on construction and reclamation work. Its completion would give Hongkong what would virtually be a mist-free landing ground, with clear approaches from the sea and usable in practically any but typhoon weather. The estimated cost would be about \$4,000,000, some of which might be recouped from the sale of the Kaitak site.

Over a year has elapsed since the surrender of Japan, and this project still remains in the planning stage, although the necessity of furnishing Hongkong with a modern airport is becoming daily more urgent. It was stated in the Legislative Council in July that, if the plan were sanctioned by the home Government, construction would require up to 30 months. No sense of urgency appears to animate those who should be pressing for an early decision and for a speeding up in the work of construction.

If Hongkong had surrendered, say, three months before the collapse of Japan, it is fair to assume that aircraft capable of handling the biggest bombers would have been in operation before V.J. Day. The same speed and disregard of

it would be interesting to know why the scope is to be limited, and why all owners are not to be compelled to state their intentions. Impression is given that Government must always leave open a line of escape—escape from the necessity of doing anything at all, or escape from its primary responsibility for providing the machinery for repairing this shattered Colony at a pace in some measure connected with the urgency of the problem.

Civil Aviation Through Hong Kong

Hong Kong owed its pre-eminence as the distribution centre for South China before the war to its geographical position and its operation as a free port. In the early twenties it was on tonnage returns the largest port in the world. Developments preceding the spread of world war No. 2, to eastern Asia left little doubt that the colony was also destined to become the junction or terminus for most of the air traffic in the Far East. Imperial Airways, the American Pan-Pacific Corporation, Chinese National Airways, and the Eurasia line all used Hongkong as their terminal port, and arrangements were being made for French and Netherlands air-lines to operate services into Hongkong. The colony possessed only a small and, by modern standards, quite inadequate airfield at Kaitak in the Lensed Territory. Most of the larger aircraft that entered the colony were flying-boats.

During the Japanese occupation the area of Kaitak airfield was approximately doubled in size by the ruthless destruction of buildings in the neighbourhood, including the hangars and administrative buildings. It was recognized even before the re-occupation of Hongkong by British forces that the Kaitak airfield could never be constructed or expanded in such a manner as to conform to modern aviation standards. The approach (it is almost surrounded by hills often enveloped in mist) is always difficult and at times positively dangerous for modern high-speed aeroplanes. Only the American pilots of the C.N.A.C. (China National Aviation Corporation) who flew in and out night after night when Chungking was largely isolated from the outside world regarded landings and take-offs at Kaitak with equanimity. It may be doubted whether any aviation concern operating new and fast four-engine aircraft would entertain the idea of regular services in and out of Hong Kong so long as Kaitak is the only landing-field.

The provision of a really up-to-date airfield, with hangars and administrative and servicing buildings, is a matter of increasing urgency. Some weeks ago most of the R.A.F. planes at Kaitak had to be flown away to Saigon because of the approach of a typhoon and the lack of hangar accommodation. The ensuing disruption of services lasted for over a week, and several planes that did not get away were seriously damaged. If the present laissez-faire policy continues it is not impossible that the Chinese may attempt to meet the increased demand for landing and take-off facilities by extending their Canton airfield. Such a project would have no hope of competing with a modern land-air-ground in a free port unless British jurisdiction over Hongkong deliberately threw away its geographical and other advantages by procrastination or indifference.

Hongkong should, before long, recover its position as the main shipping centre in the Far East, and it would enhance this maritime status by becoming the aerial hub of south-east Asia. A small colony, which has already had to face staggering financial burdens as a result of the Japanese occupation cannot, of course, be expected to prevail in peacetime, but if Hongkong and the British Government at home do not hasten the establishment of a new and modern airfield suitable for use by aircraft of transcontinental types, the colony may find itself excluded from the main air route of the Far East. Instead of being the heart of the network of Far Eastern services Hongkong may be relegated to a secondary status, dependent upon subsidiary routes from centres which can provide adequate landing, take-off, and servicing facilities.

The Kaitak airfield is already in daily use when weather permits by R.A.F. and B.O.A.C. C.N.A.C., and C.A.T.C. (successors to the Eurasia Corporation) aircraft, and copes with intermittent services to and from Manila and Japan. It is known that Pan-American Airways desire to operate regular trips into or through Hongkong, and it is believed that other American air services would follow suit. If adequate accommodation were available, regular services from Australia, as well as French and Netherlands services from Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies, would soon be in operation. The China National Aviation Corporation has already sought permission to use Hongkong as its main winter base.

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Recovery Of Trade

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"If you see Junior, humor him—don't frighten him!"

"WOOLLY UNDIES" JOKE KILLED--BY SEAWEED

Men and women from the Services emerging now into Civvy Street are finding that the one-time joke subject of "woolly undies" has become out-of-date. Reference to "my woolly undies" need no longer mean anything heavy—and red—wool. A weaving secret has been unearthed from seaweed of all things—which will produce a gossamer material so fine that it weighs but one ounce and can be pulled through your wedding ring—or your engagement ring for that matter!

One day the days when wool is linked only with serviceability and warmth. Improvisation during the emergency has produced a range which, while still retaining its old qualities, can be produced by the dress designers in a variety of glamorous forms.

In the past manufacturers have complained that overseas buyers wanted our desired wool cloths light enough for the climate, and

By F. CROWLEY

woman have always desired lighter and yet more light dress fabrics for places where the variable climate makes it desirable.

Well, they can have them now—printed wool dress-weights in floral and abstract designs, wool lace, wool georgettes, crepes, hopsacks, and tropical worsteds from eight ounces downwards.

Weaving Secrets

British manufacturers have had weaving secrets passed down from generation to generation, but the problem of a carrier thread for the weaving of the cobweb fine woolen material which could be produced eluded them until, after a year's experiment at Leeds University, Mr. A. Johnson, M.Sc. of Leeds, and Mr. J. Seldner, of Silekka, London, introduced a yarn called Agnir.

This yarn, made from seaweed, permitted the weaving of very fine wool yarns which, normally, could not withstand the strain of the weaving. When soaked in alkali, the normal process of "scouring" the seaweed dissolves, leaving the finest pure wool cloths of a gossamer fineness ranging from one ounce to 3.7 ounces per square yard.

Unsurprisingly, the fabric is very suitable for many feminine garments, and is also extremely suitable for that reason and for its lightness, for packing into small compass for travel.

Going a step further the Yorkshire and Scottish woolen manufacturers long ago realized that wool in many cases was a background for printed designs, hitherto the exclusive territory of silks and cottons.

All Wool Wedding

At London recently Deborah Kerr, the stage and screen star, had an all-wool wedding when she wore a bridal gown made of silk—a material, fine, light, and weighty woolen fabric, with a raised surface, manufactured in the West Country.

earned then one shilling per day, so that the fine equalled three days' wages!

The Woolsack

The Woolsack, on which the Lord Chancellor sits in the House of Lords, was first placed there to remind people of the importance of England's staple trade. Originally a judge sat on the woolsack to dispense justice on infringements of the laws regulating the export of sheep and wool, and at one time in the Chamber there were four—Jockes, Barons of Exchequer, Sergeants at Law, and Masters in Chancery.

Elizabeth was "bettered" by Charles II who passed a law that everyone should be buried in a woolsack shroud, enforced up to the 18th century, with export of sheep was punishable by death until 1826.

It takes 71lbs. of greasy, or 3½ lbs. of clean, wool to make a suit of clothes, yet in Poland, for example, the consumption of wool per head of population is only 1.4 lbs. in Russia 1.8; and in the U.S.A. 4.1. In Japan, where it was 2.7, health has materially improved since the last war, while in China, where only the wealthy wore wool, the demand is steadily improving. In the United Kingdom the consumption is 8.8 per head.

But the uses of wool are put to are many and varied, particularly as a result of the impetus of the war.

Perhaps the chair seat you will sit on in the near future will be made from Lanide which looks like leather. Is warm to the touch, is hard wearing and has great elasticity.

Plastic and woven felt, the product was used in shells during the war. Now it looks very much as a chair covering, for which it can be used in its natural or dyed state.

Bangkok Coup Nipped In Bud

Bangkok, Nov. 22.

Police reported yesterday that a plot for a political coup d'etat against the Government of Siam, a secret police roundup of Premier Phibunsongkorn was foiled by a band of Siamese Royal Air Force officers.

Police said that more than a score of the Royal Air Force officers were taken into custody. Police alleged that the group had planned to seize the Premier's residence at midnight last Sunday.

Informed sources said that it was believed the alleged conspirators had planned to ask a well-known Siamese political figure to form a new Government.

Troops were stationed at strategic positions throughout Bangkok during the past few days but there were no incidents and the public apparently was not aware of the situation. Associated Press.

Budapest, Nov. 21.

The Hungarian Foreign Minister delivered a verbal note today to the Czech representative in Budapest, against what he termed "deportation of 800 Hungarians to Sudetenland from their villages on the Czech side of the Danube." Reuter.

BRITISH VIEW ON DISARMAMENT

Should Be Combined With Report On Troops

U.N.O. Discusses Soviet Proposal

New York, Nov. 21. The Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, was present when the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly resumed its debate today on Russia's proposal for a census of troops in enemy and non-enemy countries. Dr. Wellington Koo, China, spoke on the Russian resolution. The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, was also present.

Dr. Koo supported the Soviet proposal and a United States amendment for a report also on home-based troops. "It is our view that a report on armaments is essential to the promotion of peace and prosperity throughout the world," he said. Dr. Koo added that complete and full information was essential for discussion of reduction of armaments.

There were no Chinese troops in Indo-China and Burma at present, and those American troops in China had been sent there to disarm the Japanese, he said. They had not interfered with the domestic affairs of China and would be withdrawn in due course.

The Polish delegate, supporting the Soviet proposal, said it was one "which by its very nature serves the very principle on which the United Nations Charter is built."

The Egyptian representative hoped such information would be the prelude to the withdrawal of armed forces stationed outside their own territories, and that withdrawal from non-enemy countries would be completed with the utmost possible speed.

The French delegate, supporting the Soviet resolution, said it gave the General Assembly a great opportunity to make a constructive move towards the establishment of peace. "It is our duty to seize this opportunity and make the fullest possible use of it in initiating a careful study of the problem of disarmament," he declared. "The question of troops of the United Nations in various parts of the world is intimately linked with the question of disarmament."

The chairman then announced Mr. Bevin as the next speaker, but M. Molotov wanted to speak first and began his speech in Russian. M. Molotov replied to questions put by Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) in yesterday's session as to the purpose of the Soviet proposal. The answer, he said, was

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY?

Cairo, Nov. 21. Experienced Egyptian political observers believe that a new treaty between Britain and Egypt, on the lines of the Bevin-Sidky Pasha agreement reached in London, will be signed in December. They base this belief on the fact that the Socialist party support the agreement and on the expectation that the Liberal party will shortly announce their approval.—Reuter.

Cinema Evaded Taxes

Widnes, Nov. 21. Fines totalling £330 were imposed at Widnes today on David Forrester, of Dinsbury, Manchester, proprietor of the Regal Cinema, Widnes, who pleaded guilty to 20 summonses for admitting persons to the cinema and failing to pay entertainment duty.

It was stated that entertainment tax evasion had been going on for a long time at the cinema and it was estimated that the sum lost to revenue was £1,000. The cases before the court represented only a fraction of those alleged to have been committed.

It was alleged that ushers and the manager worked under Forrester's instructions. Some tickets had been printed privately without a revenue stamp and others had been so torn that the stamps could be used again.—Reuter.

TEDDER IN INDIA

New Delhi, Nov. 21. Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Tedder, Chief of Air Staff, is due to arrive in Karachi today on his way to Burma and the Far East. During the few days in India Lord Tedder will meet the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, and the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Claude Auchinleck, and visit several stations of the Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Air Force.—Reuter.

down obligations in connection with planning for a regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

"My Government's view is that if this is taken as a single contribution, we cannot accept it, but we shall, I hope, unanimously agree if the whole thing be taken together, so that the duty imposed upon the committee is the obligation of articles 43, 20 and 45 so that the task of the committee is comprehensive and there can be submitted to the governments a plan which can be taken as a whole, dealing with the disarmament of all countries."

Didn't Stop Hitler
"It is true that this motion of troops being in certain parts of the world represents one phase of this problem and probably agitates minds, but I do remind you that Hitler had no troops on any territory outside Germany. But that did not stop Hitler from building an army within Germany, which nearly brought the rest of the world down."

"Britain has gone through hell in this war, for the last 30 years has had to be mobilised longer than anyone else—one day in three—and today is paying a frightful price in the standard of life of our people."

"I ask in all solemnity that instead of taking it in a narrow point, now asked by Mr. Molotov, the committee should hold the two questions be taken together, that there be consideration of the whole problem of disarmament, with a view to giving the Security Council and Staff Committee the greatest task that any body of people ever had to build the structure of disarmament, which will enable the governments to come to a conclusion, whether they can surrender their sovereignty to a large extent to the United Nations."

Mr. Bevin pounded the table as he added: "That really is what is involved in this question of disarmament. Can any statesman solemnly say to his parliament: 'I accept this new system which will give to peoples security behind which there is confidence, and honour in all our actions.'"

Applause
"If we can, instead of keeping great national armies, surrender our security to the United Nations—I am willing to back any proposal provided these two things are put together—and then bring back a report which shows that the United Nations has decided to guarantee peace for a hundred years, then I move that the step be taken."

Mr. Bevin's speech ended amid applause. The committee then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

Nazi Doctors On Grave Charges

Nuernberg, Nov. 22. Twenty-three Nazi doctors pleaded not guilty at Nuernberg yesterday to charges of murdering hundreds of thousands of victims in cruel medical experiments, when they were indicted in the second series of Nuernberg war crimes trials.

Headed by Karl Brandt, Hitler's former doctor, the poker-faced defendants jumped to their feet and, without hesitation, answered, "not guilty," to a 17-page indictment. Following their pleas, the all-American war crimes trial was adjourned until Monday, December 9.

Outstanding among the defendants, who sat calmly and without emotion in the dock, was hard-faced, 35-year-old Herta Oberhauser, the only woman among the prisoners, accused of inflicting cruelties on inmates of Ravensburg concentration camp.

The indictment alleged that she took part in brutal experiments to find a swift method of sterilizing millions of people, who "thereby suffered great mental and physical anguish."

Karl Brandt, who occupied Goerring's wooden seat in the courtroom, showed no emotion as he was accused of experiments in sterilisation, the effects of poison gas, and freezing tests in which the subjects were kept naked out of doors for many hours—and "screamed with pain when parts of their bodies froze."

Intense Agony
Siegfried Handlocher, Nazi medical chief of the German armed forces, was named with others in the indictment for cruel studies on transplantations.

"Sections of bones, muscles and nerves were removed," the indictment said. "As a result of these operations, many victims suffered intense agony, mutilation and permanent disabilities."

One defendant, Siegfried Ruff, a departmental head at the German Experimental Institute for Aviation in Berlin, until barely two months ago was employed as a scientist in the United States Army Air Forces' research station in Heidelberg.

He was arrested after his alleged associations with Nazi experiments at Dachau concentration camp to test the limit of human endurance at high altitude were uncovered by the American authorities.—Associated Press.

Rumanian Election Rackets

London, Nov. 21. Reports alleging "serious irregularities" in Tuesday's Rumanian general elections, when the Left Wing was returned with a large majority, have reached the Foreign Office, although no official comment is likely until final reports are available.

Reports so far received assert that in many places no representatives of Opposition parties were able to be present at polling booths, that a number of Opposition candidates were arrested, that many people had more than one voting paper, that some ballot papers were distributed already filled in and that various forms of intimidation were employed.

Several times before the election took place Britain and the United States complained to the Rumanian Government, alleging that arrangements would not give the Opposition a fair chance at the poll.—Reuter.

New Port For Persian Gulf

London, Nov. 20. Moscow radio, quoting despatches from Mecca yesterday, said Finance Minister Abdullah Suleiman, of Saudi Arabia, disclosed plans for the construction of a new Persian Gulf port with the aid of credits obtained during his recent visit to the United States.

(Finance Minister Suleiman, who visited Washington last August, negotiated a \$10,000,000 credit with the Export-Import Bank to finance purchases in the United States.)

The broadcast said the new port would be linked with the city of Riyadh in the interior by a 300-mile railway for which equipment would be obtained in the United States. Plans have been made for electric power stations in Riyadh and Medina, the power stations to be constructed and powered with American equipment, Suleiman said.—Associated Press.

Territorial Army Plans

London, Nov. 21. Additional details of the Territorial Army were given today by Lord Pakenham, Under Secretary for War, who said Government attached tremendous importance to the Territorial service of the future which would occupy a more significant place in the plans than before.

This time the Territorials would have Government solidly behind them.

The whole question of fitting in the actual training of Territorials with family life and life in industry was being tackled with the highest priority. It was hoped that volunteers would provide 25 to 30

per cent of units' strength, or more in anti-aircraft units.—Reuter.

American Zone Not Even Pink

(By Donald Doane)
Frankfurt, Nov. 22. American Military Government officials and German politicians agree that the United States occupation zone of Germany shows no signs of turning politically red or even pink in next week's elections.

In numerous elections throughout Europe during the last year, this southwestern section of Germany has stood out in bold relief, as a comparative stronghold of conservatism. Communism has gained no more than a foothold in the United States zone.

Those who keep their finger on the German political pulse do not expect any marked swing towards the left in the impending voting.

In the balloting on November 24, in the state of Wuertemberg-Baden and the December 1 voting in Bavaria and the Greater Hesse, Germans will adopt or leave the proposed state constitutions and choose the state legislatures in what may prove a semi-final step in their progress toward self government.

Hesse Test
Nearly everybody agrees that the constitutions will be adopted overwhelmingly in all the three states. Speculation centres chiefly on the comparative party votes. One issue is that the Greater Hesse however, should offer a good test of how the average German feels about the socialistic nationalisation of basic industries.

A constitutional provision for the mandatory of immediate nationalization will be submitted separately from the rest of the constitution in this industrial state, which is the only one where the Social Democratic Party is the strongest. Officials forecast that it will be adopted but not so enthusiastically as the rest of the constitution.

In the other two states, both dominated by the Christian Democratic Union, the proposed constitutions open the way for the nationalization of industries by legislatures, but do not compel such action. All parties are united publicly behind the constitutions in Wuertemberg and the Greater Hesse.—Associated Press.

Vital Step In Progress

Philadelphia, Nov. 22. Francis Biddle, United States member of the International Military Tribunal, says that the Nuernberg trials represent a vital step in world progress toward rule of law.

He declared: "Laws are not found only in books. They are found also in customs, practices and other expressions of civilization."

"It is the universal doctrine that a victor can apply any law he wishes. This court proceeded not under court martial laws, however, but under practices comparable with those of an Anglo-Saxon court"—Associated Press.

Battle In Haiphong Streets

Paris, Nov. 21. The French Ministry for the Colonies announced today that French and Viet Nam (Annamite) troops battled for several hours in the streets of Haiphong in Northern Indo-China yesterday.

The "cease fire" was finally effective at 4.15 p.m., the Ministry said. The number of casualties was not disclosed. "The incident started when Viet Nam troops fired on a French boat which had stopped a Chinese junk to confiscate its illegal cargo," the Ministry's communiqué said. "A pitched battle quickly ensued from the quay to the streets and to Haiphong market where a group of French soldiers were attacked."

"Fighting soon became general. The Annamites bombarded French quarters near the railway station with mortars. French troops set up barricades and attacked one of the theatres and other Viet Nam strongholds in the French quarter," the communiqué said.

Informed of the disturbances, General Molere, interim Republican Commissioner, addressed a protest to Dr. Ho Chi Minh, Viet Nam Prime Minister, and simultaneously in a spirit of conciliation, ordered the French troops to cease fire.—Reuter.

per cent of units' strength, or more in anti-aircraft units.—Reuter.

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"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer"

WITH GARY COOPER • FRANCHOT TONE

SMUTS AGREES TO DISCUSSION OF COMPLAINT AGAINST S. AFRICA

New York, Nov. 21.

General Jan Smuts, South Africa's Premier, agreed at a joint session of the Legal and Political committees of the United Nations to-night to a full discussion of India's complaint about the treatment of Indians in South Africa, "without admitting the right of the United Nations to intervene in this matter."

After asserting there had been grave exaggerations and misstatements of facts, General Smuts said: "The situation of Indians in the Union of South Africa does not call for any action on the part of this organization. It is my earnest submission to you that it is not merely a question affecting Indians in South Africa, or the immediate relation between the Government of India and the Union of South Africa."

"It is a question of competence of this organization to concern itself with the internal administration of member states."

"It raises the whole question of domestic jurisdiction, which is basic to the constitution of the United Nations. Interference by the United Nations in domestic affairs of member states is bound to lead to ultimate disaster for the organization and for the peace of the world."

"There is no desire on the part of South Africa to stifle discussion on Indian affairs. Perhaps there is something to be said for its fullest ventilation."

General Smuts quoted Article 2, Paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter that there should not be intervention in a matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

"Every state has the right to live its own life in its own way as long as it does not infringe the equal right of other states to do the same and has jurisdiction over all persons and things within its territorial supremacy," he said.

Stating that interference by the United Nations in the domestic affairs of member states was "bound to lead to ultimate disaster for peace of the world," General Smuts urged that "serious consideration be given to the advisability of having an authoritative opinion from the International Court on interpretation of Article 2 of the Charter."

He implied that India's action in bringing the complaint rather than South Africa's treatment of her Indian minority was the fit subject for United Nations investigation.

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"From uncertainty as to the precise nature of Human Rights contemplated by the Charter of the United Nations larger issues arise than the present differences between the Government of India and the Union Government. What is involved is the larger principle of considering the allegation of violation of Human Rights before they have been authoritatively defined and before any specific international obligation has been imposed, or undertaken, in respect thereof."

"This principle has the widest implications. If it is to receive your sanction, it may be expected on unforeseeable occasions in precisely the same way as domestic minorities problems have been in the past to stir up unrest where peace would otherwise prevail—and other states may find themselves before the bar of this organization upon the charge of having violated undefined Human Rights, which might very well have been respected by them had any specific obligation been imposed," concluded General Smuts.

"Comparison with conditions in India is profoundly misleading. In India we are doing everything in our power to remove as rapidly as possible the social evils which are our inheritance of the past. Neither in India, nor before world opinion, do we seek to justify this. In the Union what is being done is to reverse the process of legalising disabilities, which with us never had the force of law and which we are endeavouring not without success to remove. The disappearing evils of India are not an example for the introduction of new, or perpetuation of old evils in South Africa."

"The legal argument that the Government of the Union of South Africa is competent to legislate for any class of its nationals without interference does not dispose of the fact that the legislation in question has resulted in the severance of relations between India and Africa. Inasmuch as the cause of the dispute is racial, subordination of just claims of members of one race to the unjust demands of another, its repercussions will extend beyond South Africa and India."

"It has been suggested that what happens to Indians in South Africa is exclusively the concern of the Government of the Union, whose nationals the majority of them are. The Government of India do not contend that the Indian population in South Africa are not South African nationals, but they have moral and political obligations towards their people. They were responsible for sending the forebears of these Indians to South Africa. They did so on the clear understanding that the original immigrants, as well as their descendants, who settled in the Union lawfully, would enjoy equality of opportunity and rights with any other class of South African citizens," Mrs. Pandit concluded.—Reuter.

Mrs. Pandit, head of the Indian delegation, earlier declared that the "issue is a political and not a legal one—not even an issue between two countries alone, but in possibilities of its extent a world issue."

Continuing, Mrs. Pandit said: "It calls for an effort of statesmanship. It will not be solved by unilateral insistence on some narrow concept of domestic jurisdiction. The only method of reasonable solution open, in our opinion, is exercise by the United Nations of their collective wisdom and moral sanction in the cause of justice and fairplay."

"The Government of India submit in all earnestness that their dispute with South Africa is properly a matter for discussion and disposal by the Assembly because the legislation to which they object offends against the purposes of the Charter. They submit with equal emphasis that the Assembly is concerned with this dispute, because the law to which they object is not only likely

to but has already impaired friendly relations between the two countries."

"It has been urged that since conditions in India are worse than anything that exists in South Africa, Indians should not complain of the provisions of the Tenure Act, which are designed to avert racial tensions that may endanger peace of all communities. The danger of this argument, proved by practical experience, lies in the fact that such new concession to prejudices of the politically dominant European community had led to fresh demands for racial discrimination."

"Misleading"

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Sofia, Nov. 21.
Mr. Kimon Georgiev, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, tendered the resignation of his Cabinet in the Grand National Assembly here today, and suggested postponement of the Assembly's sessions pending formation of a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

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"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok	4 p.m. 26th Nov.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai	4 p.m. 27th Nov.

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"YUNNAN"	10th Dec. Australia
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Reply To Critics Of Nationalisation

U.S. TRADE MISSION

Shanghai, Nov. 22. A United States trade mission will shortly start on an extensive tour of China to make a thorough investigation of commercial, industrial and economic conditions in this country, according to Chinese press reports.

The delegation, it is added, will be composed of 10 persons, all members of the American Industrial and Commercial Council, and its findings will be made available to American commercial and official organizations.

The mission's investigations will probably be on the lines followed by the British Trade Mission at present touring the country.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Nov. 22. Heavy liquidation forced leading stocks down from one to more than five points as pessimism over the coal walkout gripped Wall Street. Offerings became pressing in the final hour. Around 1,300,000 shares were sold. Steels, rails and motors were prominent among the casualties. Some buying was based on the theory that the market position called for a technical rally.

Dow Jones Averages:—Stocks 59.77; 20 Industrials 164.12; 15

Rails 46.96; 10 Utilities 34.43.

Closing stock quotations:—

Adams Express 14, Alaska

Juneau 5, American Can 55, American Smelting 37, American

Telephone 160, American Tobacco 83, American Water-

works 14, Anaconda 37, Aviation Corporation 6, Baldwin

Locomotive 18, Barnsdall 21, Bendix Aviation 23, Bethlehem

Steel 37, Boeing Aircraft 18, Borden Co. 45, Canadian Pacific 12, C. I. Case 32, Chrysler

80, Colgate 44, Commercial Solvents 19, Corn Products 69, Dupont 166, Eastman Kodak

210, Electric Light & Power 14, General Electric 34, General

Motors 49, Goodrich 62, Goodyear 50, Homestake Mining 69, International

Harvester 69, International Paper 44, International

Tel. & Tel. 15, Johns Manville 122, Kennecott Copper 45, Montgomery Ward 20, National

Distillers 20, National Lead 30, New York Central 15, Packard Motors 6-1/2, Pan-

American Airways 12, Pennsylvania RR 25, Radio Corporation

25, Real Silk 38, Republic Steel 25, Reynolds Tobacco 38, Schenley 54, Sears Roebuck

35, Shell Oil 28, Southern Vacuum 13, Southern Pacific

42, Standard Brands 37, Standard Oil of Calif. 53, Stan-

dard Oil of N.J. 64, Studebaker 18, Union Bag 25, Union

Carbide 80, U.S. Rubber 43, U.S. Steel 37, Westinghouse

21, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 60, Greyhound Corporation

Common 35.—Associated Press.

London Stock Exchange

London, Nov. 21. The flight of money into industrial continued today but there were signs of buyers' resistance to prevailing high prices. Many investors are showing an inclination to await setback prices and ready there are occasional signs of falling off. Generally, however, the markets were firm.

Gilt-edged now met some support, showing rises up to one eighth. Kaffirs were quiet, occasionally easier in the absence of interest coupled with profit-taking.

Japanese bonds continued firm and Chinese were steady at lower levels. Oil were firm but rubbers eased slightly.

Consols, 2 1/2%, 1945/75 93 1/2, Conversion Loan, 3 1/2%, 115 1/2, War Loan, 3 1/2%, 107-13/16, New

War Loan, 3 1/2%, 108 1/2, Victory Bonds, 4 1/2%, 123 1/2, Saving Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1955/55 108-5/10, Saving

Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1960/70 109-9/16, Saving Bonds, 3 1/2%, 1965/75 111-5/16, German Loan, 7 1/2%, (Dawes), 10 1/2%, Japanese Bonds, 5 1/2%, 1907 22, Canton-Kowloon

Railway, 24, Tientsin Pukow Rly, 5 1/2%, 1913 23, Reorg. Loan, 5 1/2%, 1913 23, Reorg. Loan, 5 1/2%, 1913

(London Iss) 48, Crip Loan, 5 1/2%, 1911 45, Hukuang Railway, 5 1/2%, 1911 26, Honan Railway, 5 1/2%, 1905 30, Shanghai-Nanking

Railway, 5 1/2%, 25, Mercantile Bank of India "A", 2 1/2%, Chartered

Bank of India & C. 11 1/2%, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp. 8 1/2%, Lydenburg Estates 37/8, South

Africa Townships 25/8, Selection Trust 40/7, South Africa Tor-

bantse 12/8, Canadian Pacific 18 1/2, Mexican Eagles 15/8.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Nov. 21.

Another 20-year wheat futures

high was established when it rose

over two cents at times.

January wheat closed at \$1.02

Wheat closed 3/4 to 2 1/2 higher.

March \$2.06, May \$1.94, July \$1.79.

Corn closed 1/8 to 1/4 higher.

January \$1.34 1/2-3/4.

Oct. 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 higher.—Asso-

ciated Press.

London, Nov. 21. Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, claimed in the House of Commons tonight that few, if any, countries in the world show better records of recovery than Britain. Certainly, he said, that view had been expressed to him by a great number of foreigners who had been here during the last few months examining British industries.

Sir Stafford was replying to Opposition criticism of the Government's nationalisation plans which took the form of an amendment to a motion in reply to the King's speech, and which asserted that the recovery of the nation would be hindered by further nationalisation schemes.

The amendment was defeated by 333 votes to 183.

Sir Stafford said that the only safeguard which existed today against unemployment was an expansionist outlook. That was why, as the Secretary for Overseas Trade had recently said, Britain must be on her guard for an appearance of slump conditions, especially if they came from abroad.

He asked the House not to live in a fool's paradise thinking that no adverse conditions could develop, but rather to be fully aware of the obvious dangers so that their evil effect could be forestalled.

"We are attempting without the extreme compulsion of the totalitarian state to plan and organise our production so as to give a higher and more equal standard of life to our people."

"The fact that we do not apply extreme compulsion means it will take rather longer and that delay is well worth while if we are to preserve our democratic freedom as we intend."

Sir Stafford added: "We are going forward with our programme and we are confident that by so doing we are laying the right foundations upon which to build the future prosperity of our country."

Happily United

Winding up for the Opposition Mr. W.B. Morrison said the Government would find the Opposition happily united before the molar of State monopoly.

How would that encourage the production of textiles?

Sir Stafford Cripps made no direct reference to the Liverpool Exchange but in an explanation of the way in which the Government were dealing with controls he said that when the supplies of those raw materials reached a point at which there was no harm in allowing free dealing with them the Government either did as they did in the case of rubber, open the market freely, or as in the case of cotton—put it on a more permanent basis of Government purchase.—Reuter.

Foreign Currency

One of the justifications of exchange, said Mr. Morrison, was that it took from the manufacturer's shoulders the hazards and risks of agricultural crop and conducted for him the services which supplied him with what he wanted at the time he wanted, with an expertness which had given the exchange an international reputation and had brought to Britain millions of pounds of scarce foreign currency.

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Another Unwelcome Visitor Arrives

Rabies is in the Colony, said a Government spokesman yesterday, and there is an urgent necessity for the public to take all precautions and also to fulfil their duties, especially dog-owners.

Both dog bites and cat bites are dangerous, he said; and to neglect any bite may result in painful death.

It is useless to rely on disinfectants. Carbolic and lysol compounds, iodine and silver nitrate have all been found to be useless. Chloramine T, obtainable in tablet form from most dispensaries, and Eusol have some value, but only as a first aid dressing. By themselves they are not enough. Nitric acid is much safer but also much more painful and should only be used by a doctor.

To be safe, however, anyone bitten by a dog should go as soon as possible to the Queen Mary Hospital or the Kowloon Hospital for special treatment.

Rabies is a sickness of dogs, but cats, horses and cattle may also be affected. Man—usually gets it from a dog bite but cats are just as dangerous and less likely to be noticed. The trouble may take six months or more to show itself. The wound heals, the patient feels perfectly well, forgets about the bite and thinks all is well, then suddenly is struck down with great pain, cramps and paralysis. When this happens there is no cure and death is certain. No dog bite is too slight to be untreated, especially in Hong Kong today.

A mad dog does not act as a rule, but madly attacking everyone. This is fairly rare. More often the dog trots along in an unsteady frightened way and looks harmless. It may snap at unseen objects or at anyone near and pass on.

Nor is a mad dog always afraid of water, in fact it may be very thirsty and drink or try to drink greedily. Later in the illness the dog's throat is paralysed and the dog cannot swallow even its own saliva which drips from the animal's mouth. At this point the effort to drink causes great pain and both men and dogs, though dying of thirst cannot bear even the sight of water, hence the

name "hydrophobia," meaning "fear of water."

This is a late stage and must not be looked for in mild dogs at the most dangerous earlier times. Such dogs are unable to bite, and their jaws hang down useless. This condition is sometimes mistaken for a bone in the throat and any dog owner making this mistake runs a very serious risk in looking for the bone. He is wise always to wear gloves when handling a dog's mouth.

A dog believed to be rabid should be caught alive if possible. Any unusual change in a dog's temper, sudden snapping at objects, restlessness or change in the tone of its bark should be reported to the Police or the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon at once and the dog watched. Dog owners must keep their own dogs under strict control and report at once should their animals be attacked by any other dog.

Dogs in Hong Kong must be licensed. No dog should be allowed to run freely without a muzzle in public places. This may be hard on the dog but justifies this harsh but necessary order. Dog lovers must realise that their pets must not be allowed to become a possible danger to the life and health of their fellowmen.

Dogs can be given an injection which may prevent rabies and it is wise to have a dog injected each year. Unfortunately it is not certain and all the other precautions must also be taken.

Law Applies To Everyone

Man Kam-wah, representative of the Canton Government, was summoned before Mr. F.X. d'Almeida at the Central Magistrate's Court yesterday for driving without a driver's licence and without a motor car licence in the Central district yesterday morning.

Defendant told the Court that he was instructed by the Provincial Governor of Canton to receive two motor cars. He had asked the Chinese Foreign Affairs Commissioner to obtain permission from the Traffic Department, as he had not time to attend to the matter.

Sub-inspector Hidden told the Court that defendant had been previously warned not to drive the vehicle as there was no licence issued. The cars were from the Philippines and arrived in the Colony some time ago.

Mr. d'Almeida remarked that everyone had to obey the laws and imposed a fine of \$150.

NO MAIZE EXPORTS

Buenos Aires, Nov. 21. The Argentine Government tonight announced a ban on all exports of maize. The ban is to be effective immediately and to remain until further notice.

A communique from the Secretariat of Industry and Commerce says that the export ban is imposed in order to ensure domestic supplies in view of the present state of the crops and the future prospect that locust damage might lower the harvest estimate.—Reuter.

Crown Withdraws Its Case

At the Supreme Court yesterday the Attorney-General through the Crown Counsel, Mr. J. Reynolds, officially withdrew the Crown case against Liu Yu-piu for the murder of Sub-Inspector Farquhar.

Liu was accordingly discharged by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice.

At the September Criminal Sessions, Liu was tried for the murder of a police officer by jury who failed to agree on their verdict.

During the current Sessions, which ended yesterday, Liu together with two others, Leung Lam and Lo Ching, were tried and found guilty on an armed robbery charge.

King's Evidence

When the trial was brought before Sir Henry for sentence yesterday, Mr. Reynolds disclosed that the Attorney-General did not intend to proceed further for a retrial of Liu on the murder count.

The case was the sequel to an armed robbery at No. 381, Nathan Road, second floor, on the morning of June 1, when four armed robbers went into the flat and attempted to rob the inmates.

As a result of an alarm by one of the inmates a party of police, headed by Sub-Inspectors White and Farquhar, went to the house and during a shooting affray S.I. Farquhar and the fourth robber were killed on the floor.

In the murder trial, the Crown alleged that Liu was responsible for the killing of S.I. Farquhar, while White Defence Counsel, Mr. Hing-shing Lo, contended that the police officer was killed by the dead robber.

During the same trial, the other two accused in the robbery case, Leung Lam and Lo Ching, were called by the Crown to give King's evidence.

When the robbery trial ended last week, Sir Henry commented on the unusual practice of the Crown to have Leung and Lo charged with Liu with armed robbery after they both had turned King's evidence in the murder trial earlier against Liu.

Yesterday, Mr. Reynolds informed Sir Henry that both Leung and Lo turned King's evidence against Liu with full knowledge that they would be later charged with the armed robbery. Usually, Mr. Reynolds said, the Crown would not proceed against persons who had turned King's evidence. In the present case no conviction was registered against Liu while they, themselves, were arraigned in a different charge.

Referring to the sentences to be imposed on the trio in the robbery count, the Crown did not see any mitigating circumstances in Liu's case. Liu and the dead robbers seemed to be the ring-leaders and he actually had a revolver in his possession.

With regard to the other two accused, Leung had offered no resistance when arrested while Lo had already left the floor when the shooting started. Furthermore, they both had turned King's evidence against Liu, as expected by the Crown.

Ten Years' Hard

Sentencing Liu to 10 years' hard labour and 10 strokes of the cane, Sir Henry said he agreed with the Crown that there were no mitigating circumstances in his case. The only thing in his favour was that he did not use his own firearm, or he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Sentencing Leung and Lo to two and three years' hard labour, respectively, Sir Henry said that sentences would have been heavier if it were not for the fact that they did not resist arrest, and that they turned King's evidence. Sir Henry informed them that turning King's evidence was not a legal bar to them being prosecuted, unless the Crown had promised them they would not be charged. In the present case the Crown did not make such a promise.

Signal To Tokyo On Text Of Document

The trial of Kyoda Shigeru, master of the "Lisbon Maru," is now reaching its concluding stages and yesterday's hearing was adjourned till Nov. 28 to enable both counsel to prepare their addresses.

At yesterday's hearing defendant counsel asked if the document was official and whether it required any proving of its contents. He was told by the Court that it was.

Major Vine said that the Court was deemed to have judicial knowledge of all conventions and amendments thereto from time to time and while the Court had knowledge it might so happen that the text might be defective through amendments.

Naturally on matters of such importance the Court would only accept a reliable source of such a document.

Continuing Major Vine said that the adjournment was to enable them to get an original document from Japan but the Court decided that it was anxious that the adjournment should not be a lengthy one and left it to both parties to come to an agreement.

The defence counsel was in full agreement but it became apparent at the conference that the very point which the Prosecution considered vital was the point in dispute.

Accordingly both counsel came to the decision to submit to the Court the document held by the Prosecution and the document held by defendant counsel.

Signal To Tokyo

After discussion Major Vine asked Commander Ellis, who by virtue of his position had power to send messages of high priority,

to dispatch a signal to Tokyo quoting the passage in dispute and asking for an immediate reply confirming that the matter in dispute had been checked against the original document and was as stated in the Prosecution's document.

A few hours ago an answer was received. He added that he made available to defendant counsel both the signal sent and the reply received.

Major Vine said he was aware that the duty of the Prosecution was to act with absolute impartiality and that if the Court considered that he had used a stratagem to obtain evidence then it should not proceed with it.

But he asked the Court to consider the check-back on the original document and that in the interest of justice that the evidence should be available in Court.

Defending counsel said that the Prosecution had only taken one point that was in disagreement. By forwarding a message there would be a misunderstanding. If he, defending counsel, had the facilities of his friend to send a message to Tokyo, he would be able to prove he was right.

Translation

Mr. Takahashi requested a full translation of the document to which Major Vine had no objection. Major Vine added that there was a full translation but owing to the shortage of interpreters and time the defence had extracted only the points in dispute and not those agreed upon.

After reading the procedure covering War Crimes Courts the President ruled that the Court would accept the document and the translation.

Commander Ellis, the next witness, stated that on Sept. 24, in a conversation with the late Col. Wild in Hong Kong, he was told that certain documents held by the Japanese Government had been captured and were then in the process of translation. Among these were papers relating to the "Lisbon Maru" disaster which were the result of a committee of high Japanese officials which sat in 1946 to consider various protests lodged by Great Britain through neutral sources.

He believed the document shown to be a genuine one of the British protest regarding the "Lisbon Maru," a report of certain evidence that came before this committee and the decision of the committee.

Lawn Bowls Game Today

The first post-war Lawn Bowls game between St. Andrew's Society and St. George's Society will be played this afternoon on the Kowloon Bowling Green Club green.

Both societies have chosen strong sides and players have shown great interest in the event which promises to be up to pre-war standard.

The last game played in 1941 was won by St. George's Society by a small margin. Tea will be available for the visitors and after the game souvenir spoons will be presented to the players.

FASTBALL

At a general meeting of the H.K. Fastball Association held yesterday in Dr. F.J. Molten's Office, Shell House, it was decided that the League should open on Sunday next.

Those present included Messrs. Tony Alves (Club de Recreio), Herbie Quon (Canadian Chinese), R.A. Remedios (Giant), C.M. Xavier (Blackhawks), E.D. Robinson (H.K. Baseball Club), Dr. F.J. Molten (Chairman), Tony Ribeiro (Hon. Secretary), Philo Remedios (Hon. Treasurer) and H. Moosdeen (Ground Committee).

Mr. H. Moosdeen was re-elected to the Ground Committee, with Mr. A.A. Remedios as his assistant.

A rule that any team failing to take the field within fifteen minutes forfeit points to their opponents was passed unanimously.

The opening games will be held at the Club de Recreio ground.

Capetown, Nov. 21. The South African champion sprinter, Gemmy, is to be sent to England in January for next year's flat racing season. Gemmy, a five-year-old colt by Sun Lord out of Action, won his 10th race on Saturday carrying 11 stone 5 pounds. It is expected that Harry Berry, who has ridden Gemmy in all his races, will be persuaded to accompany the colt to England.—Reuter.

No Rugby Football matches will be played over this week-end.

SPORTS SECTION

QUEENSLAND SHAKES MCC FIELDING

THIS WEEK'S SOCCER

This week's soccer programme will consist of first round games in the Junior and Shield Competitions, the best game of which should be on Club ground tomorrow between Sing Tao and Royal Air Force in the Senior Division.

Many will recall the great struggle between these two teams in the opening game of the season when Sing Tao won by the odd goal in seven after being two goals behind shortly before the end of the game.

There has not been much improvement in the Sing Tao team except that Ho Ying-fun is playing in place of Tang Kwong-sum but the Royal Air Force are not as strong as they were then.

An even game should be seen today on Club ground when two teams, Club and 44 Commando, at present at the bottom of the League table, meet. In the League game Club won by 2 goals to one but the Commando have shown improved form since then. Catton, who played for the Civilian team last season, has joined the club and will probably be seen in one of their teams.

The best game in the Junior division should be between Chinese Amateurs and 42 Commando. Both have done fairly well in the League.

The only new team in this competition is 387 Wireless Unit R.A.F. who are believed to have a strong side.

The following is today's programme.

Senior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Club v 44 Commando. (Club grd. 4.30 p.m.)

Referee: J. Silva.

Linesmen: N. Delgado and P. Xavier.

Junior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Club v Travancore. (Club grd. 3 p.m.)

Referee: F. A. Barretto.

Chinese Amateurs v 42 Commando. (Causeway Bay, 3 p.m.)

Referee: F. Roberts.

Doxyard v 387 Wireless Unit. R.A.F. (Causeway Bay, 4.30 p.m.)

Referee: C. Tunstall.

Linesmen: C. S. M. Cook and Lal Shui-wing.

Junior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Sing Tao v Royal Air Force. (Club grd. 4.30 p.m.)

Referee: Capt. England.

Linesmen: E. L. Strange and A. Leck.

Junior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Sing Tao v Land Forces H.Q. (Club, 3 p.m.)

Referee: L. G. Young.

SUNDAY, NOV. 24

Senior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Sing Tao v Royal Air Force. (Club grd. 4.30 p.m.)

Referee: Capt. England.

Linesmen: E. L. Strange and A. Leck.

Junior Shield (FIRST ROUND)

Sing Tao v Land Forces H.Q. (Club, 3 p.m.)

Referee: L. G. Young.

Bedser's Bowling

One satisfactory feature of the day's cricket from the MCC point of view was the bowling of Bedser. It had been maintained that Hammond had been holding him

Brisbane, Nov. 22. Fielding blunders cost the MCC dearly in the early stages of the opening day of the four-day match with Queensland here today but after the State opening batsmen, Rex Rogers and Geoffrey Cook, had earned the distinction of being the first pair to set up a century opening against the tourists, the fielding improved tremendously and by the close of play six wickets were down for 293.

Paul Gibb, the MCC wicket-keeper, was the central figure today. Before lunch he missed both opening batsmen—Rogers, before a run was on the board. But after the partnership had realised 111 he atoned for his mistakes by catching four and helping to run out the other of the first five batsmen out.

Cook, apart from a sharp change at 74, played a faultless innings and was undefeated at the close with 114 to his credit. He is the fifth Australian batsman to score a century against the tourists.

Medium bowler Alec Bedser was always the key man in the MCC attack and took two wickets for 66 but the bowling generally was good. The MCC made one change from the side which drew with New South Wales, Peter Smith replacing Dick Pollard.

Wright, in comparison, was spasmodically dangerous but he was too generous with his short pitched deliveries that proved expensive. Hammond might have given Smith more work for his eight overs came in three different spells of three, three and two overs which were hardly long enough to allow a bowler of his type to settle down.

It is hard to imagine say Grimmett or Mailey being put on for three overs at a time. The pitch and outfield was the fastest yet encountered by the tourists and most favourable to the batsmen. It was an ideal day for cricket and the enterprise of left-handed Rogers was the most attractive. He never hesitated to move out of his crease and drove powerfully through covers.—Reuter.

Scores

Queensland—First Innings

Rogers, c. Gibb, b. Bedser 68

Cook, not out 114

Morris, run out 4

Tallon, c. Gibb, b. Bedser 28

McCool, c. Gibb, b. Yardley 28

MacKay, c. Gibb, b. Edrich 13

Archer, c. Edrich, b. Wright 2

Young, not out 1

Extras 1

Total (for 6.) 293

One may feel sorry for the MCC bowlers. Before the team left England their limitations in attack were appreciated but now that the team is here, the bowlers are not getting a square deal because of fielding lapses.

Since the early matches, out-fielding generally has improved and at times reached a very high standard, as it did today between lunch and tea, but so far during the tour the wicket-keeping of both Gibb and Evans has fallen below expectations.

Gibb has been given every opportunity to acclimatise himself to Australian conditions but today he dropped a vital catch offered by Rogers in the first over of the match and Cook who batted all day, also received a life from Gibb when at 23.

The tourists' two key bowlers, Bedser and Wright, were the sufferers and they had to toil in the relentless heat after having beaten Queensland's chief run-getters.

Afterwards, Gibb made four catches and helped a run out, but he did no more than was expected of him. Right through the history of Test cricket, England had always sent out reliable wicket-keepers and the present deficiency has surprised the Australians.

Bedser's Bowling

One satisfactory feature of the day's cricket from the MCC point of view was the bowling of Bedser. It had been maintained that Hammond had been holding him

ARMY BEAT F.A. TEAM

Stoke, Nov. 21. A Football Association side was well beaten by eight goals to three by the Army in a match played here before a crowd of 7,000 this afternoon.

The Army were quicker and more methodical and in the second half penetrated the Association's defence at will. Results of rugby games played today were:—

Rugby Union: Newport 6 London Hospital 3. Northampton 3 Cambridge University 6.

County championship: Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire 0 Leicestershire 10.—Reuter.

DOCKYARD TEAM

The following will represent the Dockyard F.C. against 387 Wireless Unit R.A.F. in the Junior Football Challenge Shield match at Navy Ground to-day.

S. A. White, C. Anstiss and T. Colegate; R. G. Stewart, E. Hambly and F. Trout; K. Isherwood, Stevens, D. Turner, L. Evans and W. Ritchie.

Sydney, Nov. 21. Ronnie James, British light-weight champion, started training today for the Empire title championship fight with Vic Patrick, Australian champion. The fight has been definitely fixed for Dec. 14 at the Sydney Stadium.—Reuter.

Solomon's idea of putting on a heavy weight novices competition at the Royal Albert Hall on Dec. 13 has been abandoned.

I have seen some wonderful punches thrown in rough and tumble in the Army. Why cannot they be reproduced in the ring? Somewhere there must be at least one embryo Woodcock. Solomon's stipulates that entries must be 18 to 24 years of age, over 6 feet tall and of a minimum 13 stone in weight. At the moment he has three entries: a giant from Shoburyness, an ex-Marine from Derby, and a Buckinghamshire farmer's son. I should think there are 10 hopefuls about somewhere.—Reuter.

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